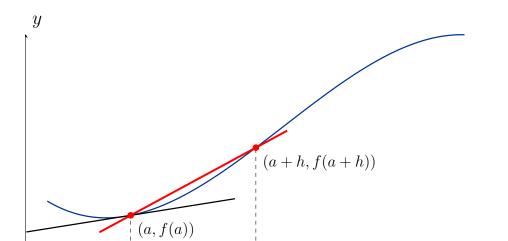
### 2.6: The Derivative

### Definition.

Given a function f(x):

- the **secant line** is the line that passes through two *distinct* points lying on the graph of f(x),
- the **tangent line** is the line that intersects f(x) in exactly one place (locally) and matches the slope of the graph at that point.



a + h

Graph

 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 

## Definition. (Slope of a Tangent Line)

The slope of the tangent line to the graph of f at the point P(x, f(x)) is given by

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

if it exists.

## Definition. (Average and Instantaneous Rates of Change)

The average rate of change of f over the interval [x, x+h] or slope of the secant line to the graph of f through the points (x, f(x)) and (x+h, f(x+h)) is

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

The above fraction is referred to as the **difference quotient**.

The instantaneous rate of change of f at x or slope of the tangent line to the graph of f at (x, f(x)) is

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

## Definition. (Derivative of a Function)

The derivative of a function f with respect to x is the function f' (read "f prime"),

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

The domain of f' is the set of all x for which the limit exists.

Some other notations for the derivative are

$$D_x f(x)$$
  $\frac{dy}{dx}$   $y'$ 

**Example.** Find the slope of the line tangent to the graph f(x) = 3x + 5 at any point (x, f(x))

**Example.** Let  $f(x) = x^2$ .

- Find f'(x).
- ullet Compute f'(2) and interpret your result.

**Example.** Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$ . Find the point on the graph where the tangent line is horizontal.

**Example.** Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ . Find the equation of the tangent line at x = 1.

# Differentiability and Continuity

If a function is differentiable at x = a, then it is continuous at x = a.

**Example.** For the graph below, identify each point where the derivative is undefined.

